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object to which their wishes are directed, is neither to be abandoned or deluded; and that your majesty will be pleased to institute a rigid, impartial, and general inquiry, into these great national misfortunes; into the plans upon which these expeditions were undertaken; and into the conduct of the commanders to whom they were intrusted. Signed by order,

HENRY WOODTHORPE.

NEWRY MEETING.

In consequence of a requisition of the seneschal of Newry, a meeting of the inhabitants of that town took place, on Tuesday, the 26th of December, to consider of the propriety of voting an address to the lord lieutenant, on his intended progress through the town. The Seneschal having taken the chair, he informed the meeting that he had received an account from Lord Jocelin, that the Duke of Richmond would pass through, and an address to his Grace was proposed. This however was objected to, not on the grounds of any personal dislike to his Grace, but on account of his being one of the *No Popery Administration*, and so decidedly and unequivocally was this the sentiment of the meeting, that the object was abandoned, and the meeting was unanimously dissolved.

If any thing can exhibit the necessity of inculcating sentiments of liberality on all occasions, the good effects may be fairly exemplified on the present occasion, as those in Newry who might have been induced, from various and contradictory sentiments, to oppose an address proposed by the oppositionists, have been on this occasion happily united, by the publication of the liberal sentiments avowed by the Duke of Richmond on his late tour in the South. We therefore rejoice in laying before the public any account that may prove the good effect of persons of different parties coming together to consult on any public measure, for however their sentiments may at first be jarring and contradictory, yet on mature reflection the heated imagination will subside and good sense will prevail. Observe therefore the good effects produced in the space of four days—As the wish to compliment the Duke of Richmond was so happily brought about by a wish to re-echo the previous liberal sentiments avowed by his Grace. On the 30th of December a new requisition was issued in the morning for a meeting to be held at twelve o'clock. On the Seneschal taking the chair, a debate of considerable length took place, the result of which was the unanimous adoption of the following resolutions:—

That his Grace the Lord Lieutenant should be addressed on his passage through the town.

That a committee of nine gentlemen should retire to prepare an address.

That it be an instruction to said committee, that the determination of the town in favour of Catholic Emancipation should, in express words, or by unequivocal allusion, form a part of said address.

After the adjournment of an hour, the aggregate meeting was resumed, and the address proposed by the committee was unanimously adopted, to be presented on behalf of the inhabitants of the town, by Robert Thompson, esq. Seneschal. On the 3d of January, the address was accordingly presented to the Duke of Richmond:—

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR GRACE:

We, his Majesty's loyal and faithful subjects, the inhabitants of Newry, animated with a grateful sense of the happiness we enjoy under your mild, just and equal administration, humbly beg leave through our Seneschal, to offer to your Grace our warm and sincere congratulations on your arrival in this town. We rejoice in the opportunity of testifying our inviolable attachment to our beloved King, his family and government, and of expressing our ardent wish that he may long continue to reign over a free, happy and united people.—In proportion as we entertain a just veneration for our beloved and aged monarch, and a due regard for our invaluable liberties, we contemplate with seriousness the awful hazard in which both may become involved, by the accumulated power of the enemy with whom we are engaged; but though impressed with the greatness of the contest, with the immense value of that for which we contend, we look without dismay to the issue. Our first great hope is in the protecting mercies of an all ruling Providence; and as far as all human means can be relied on, we depend upon the undoubted valour of our fleets and armies. The wisdom of our Sovereign and of his Council, will, we trust, remove all cause of jealousy and all source of division in his empire. In an united people enjoying a perfect community of rights; feeling the value of equal laws justly administered; attached to the dear affections of their homes, associated in the spirit of valour and of loyalty, there will be found that strength which is alone commensurate to the crisis.

THE DUKE'S ANSWER.

GENTLEMEN,

I return you my sincere thanks for your congratulations on my arrival in your

town, and for your expressions of inviolable attachment to our beloved Sovereign, his family and government. In the arduous contest in which we are engaged, I have with you the firmest reliance on the valour of our fleets and armies—and on considering the magnitude of the objects at stake, I trust we may also rely on the exertions of all classes for the preservation of our invaluable constitution, and in defence of our King and Country.

THE KING'S SPEECH.

The speech pronounced in his majesty's name, on opening the session is, in substance:—

“That the commissioners have it in command from his majesty to express his majesty's deep regret, that the exertions of the Emperor of Austria against the violence of France had proved unavailing; and that his imperial majesty had been reduced to the necessity of abandoning the contest, and concluding a disadvantageous peace. Though the war was entered upon by the Emperor of Austria, without any concert with his majesty; yet his majesty had thought it right to make every effort for the assistance and support of his imperial majesty, when engaged in the contest so far as was consistent with a due support of the powers in alliance with his majesty, and with a due regard to the safety and interest of his majesty's dominions. His majesty's attention had been attracted to the enemy's naval armaments and establishments in the Scheldt, which it had been thought proper to destroy, as well because they were becoming daily more formidable to his majesty's dominions, as because an attack upon them would have the effect of withdrawing part of the enemy's forces on the Danube, or diverting the troops intended for that destination; while it would at the same time rouse the spirit, and confirm the vigour and resolution of the Austrian government and people, and animate the general resistance of those opposed to the common enemy. These considerations had determined his majesty to employ his forces on an expedition to the Scheldt; and, although the principal ends of that expedition had not been attained in the extent that was confidently hoped, yet advantages very material to the prosecution of the war had accrued with success against the enemy, and with safety to his majesty's dominions, by the destruction of the enemy's docks and arsenals at Flushing, which had been accomplished in consequence of the reduction of the island of Walcheren by the valour of his majesty's fleets and armies. His majesty had given directions to lay before

his parliament the documents requisite to afford satisfactory information on the subject of this expedition.

“His majesty had given it in command, to notify that Sweden had determined to make peace with France. His majesty, in his intercourse with that power, had uniformly impressed that the continuance of the war was to depend on the result of the consideration of his or her own objects and situation. While, therefore, his majesty felt regret that Sweden had been compelled to purchase peace by great sacrifices, it was a consolation to him, that she could not complain of being subjected to these sacrifices by his majesty's interference, or with a view to his interest. It is his majesty's earnest wish, that no event should occur to disturb the relations of amity subsisting between him and that power.

“The commissioners have it further in command from his majesty to inform his parliament, that the efforts made for the deliverance of Portugal, aided by the confidence the Prince Regent had reposed in his majesty, and the co-operation of the local government of that country had been successful in expelling the French from it; and that the forces which had accomplished that object, had afterwards, under the command of Lord Viscount Wellington, gained a glorious victory at Talavera, which checked the progress of the French in Spain. The Spanish government, governing in the name, and by the authority of Ferdinand VII. had, in consequence of this victory, been enabled to make more effectual provisions for the defence of the country; and his majesty trusted, that the approaching assemblage of the Cortes, would infuse fresh vigour into the country, and enable the people to maintain with spirit the contest for their independence. His majesty was satisfied it would be felt to be an object of most important consideration to aid and supply, by our continued efforts, the struggle thus maintained for the independence of Spain, and he trusted to the support of his parliament for that object.

“The negotiations between his majesty's minister to the United States of America had been suddenly interrupted, in a manner that was to be lamented; but his majesty had received from the American minister in this country the strongest assurances of a disposition to maintain the relations of peace and amity; a disposition which should be met with a corresponding inclination on the part of his majesty.

“To the gentlemen of the house of commons, the commissioners had it in command to say, that the estimates of the